

he has simply to ring up, instead of being forced to leave his post. When work was first commenced on the island water had to be pumped up from a well lying alongside the shore, a height of 145 feet, but now tanks have been constructed which hold some 20,000 gallons, caught from the roof. These are cut out of the rock lined with cement and roofed with granite.

The signal station is situated on the brow of the hill, but some 17 feet lower than the tower, and is complete with all necessary appointments. The signalling runs are 18 pounds and carry charges of 24 lbs of powder. The fog signals to be observed are two guns, fired at an interval of 15 seconds, but should the signal of any vessel indicate that she is approaching the island or in its immediate vicinity these are repeated at intervals of twelve minutes.

The Light-house itself is of elegant but massive construction and reflects no little credit on its builders. It is mostly built of iron but the lantern is of steel and gun-metal. The foundations are on solid granite and cement, and the structure has the additional support of 16 anchor bolts. Perhaps the most interesting feature attaching to the Lighthouse is the success of an experiment which has for the first time been put into practice at Wapian. It is the introduction of the "mercury man" in which the whole superstructure revolves, so that, although of some 24 tons weight, it can be set in motion with the slightest touch. The invention thus does away with the friction, wear and tear of the older systems. Should anything go wrong in the mercury man, however, other methods can be fallen back upon. The burner carries six circular wicks and consumes, when full power is used, six gallons of paraffin oil nightly, but at 1000 candles is deemed sufficient in clear weather. It revolves at a height of 25 feet from the sea-level and on a clear night should be visible at a distance of 23 miles. It is described as a group of light—first for 25 seconds then obscured for 2 1/2 seconds, another flash of 2 1/2 seconds, then a dark interval of 20 1/2 seconds, making in all a double flash every half-minute. The principle is the invention of Messrs. Barlow, of Paris, and the mechanism has been put in working order by Mr. Grippus who has been sent out specially.

ARRIVAL OF THE "TYNE."

H.M. troopship *Tyne*, Capt. Pollard, arrived in harbour at noon to-day, from Plymouth 8th March. The voyage was exceedingly quiet and uneventful. In the Red Sea the heat was rather greater than expected, but there was no sickness on board. The weather throughout the whole voyage was fine, and coming up from Singapore the sea was smooth as a mill-pond, with hardly a breath of wind until Thursday, when a slight breeze and some rain came. We regret to learn, however, that Capt. Pollard has suffered a little from fever, but he is now well.

The *Tyne* will leave about the 17th, with time-captured men from the fleet. She has brought out for the China Station the following officers and men:

Commander—A. F. Balfour, Lieut. B. T. Somerville, S. Welby, G. W. Gubbins and C. E. Munro, Lieut. (navy) J. E. Waugh, engineer T. R. Reynolds, assistant paymaster J. E. Morton, boatswain T. Rice and W. H. Bennett and 120 men.

Surgeon—W. G. Barnes, engineer C. P. Cox, boatswain J. Mackay (who has just left the *Tyne* at Singapore, to take the *Egeria* on her arrival here) and 68 men, who have been brought out to Hongkong and will return in the *Tyne* to Singapore.

Surgeon—D. A. Harvey.

Surgeon—Lieutenant H. Cotsworth.

Surgeon—Acting Lieutenant H. Butterworth, R.N.R., and two men.

Surgeon—Lieutenant W. Dixon, R.M.A., and one man.

Surgeon—Assistant clerk L. E. Tier and 75 men.

Surgeon—One man.

Surgeon—Two men.

Surgeon—43 men.

THE FOCHOW TEA PROSPECTS.

In this most conservative of countries everything is co-ordinated by certain rules and their force, owing to the present Chinese Year not having an intercalary month the date for the inauguration of tea picking left a fortnight earlier this season. Tea from the Fochow district of Peking are now available for shipment.

In a few days more, most of our foreign tea buyers will have returned to Fochow, and it may therefore be useful to indicate in some degree the prospects of the coming tea season.

The Native tea growers all made money last year, and this is more than attested by the fact that the amount of treasure sent into the country for the purchase of tea exceeds in value that of 1892 by 20 per cent. With the diminished scale of prices now given for Fochow tea, it will be well to bear in mind the enormous increase in buying power this money represents.

Last year, after the first steamer, the rate of freight to London dropped to £1.10. This season the P. & O.'s advertised rate to London is £1.15, and with the "Confederate" again in existence, a corresponding increase in freight will have to be allowed for by buyers. On the other hand, a reduction of two-pence per dollar in exchange is causing the tea to be so much more profitable to the grower.

From the tea-growing districts, what are the prospects? Australian tea is paid for for the time being, by the flow of bank of hitherto high standing and good repute. In London, while common tea still commands high relative rates, the difficulty of getting over £4. per lb. for any Fochow tea has been intensified, notwithstanding the strong statistical position of tea. This is mainly owing to the public appreciation of the Indian and Ceylon products and the good value obtainable in these at from 7d. to 9d. per lb.

Everything points to great caution being required, if the success of 1892 shipments is to be repeated; and the principal point we would impress on our buyers is that moderate shipments in various steamers, is the only possible way of keeping a fairly steady market at the consuming end.

Various reports come, as to the quality of new leaf—certainly the first arrivals of Peking were better than last year; but the last few days of rain have had a most prejudicial effect on the subsequent picking.

Statistics given at the London tea conference, or else are likely to be a mere instead of a guide. The last Chamber of Commerce circular gave the total arrivals of Ceylon as 327,500 chests, and yet settlements reported give 328,000, as having been bought. This circular also shows the shipments made indirectly both to the Colonies and London, and communicated to Fochow.

REVOLT IN BANGKOK GAOL.

ELEVEN PRISONERS SHOT.

Bangkok was startled, about 2.10 p.m. on Saturday, April 22nd, by the sudden appearance of a dense cloud of smoke in the direction of the New Gaol and by the report that a serious outbreak had occurred among the convicts, who had set fire to the workshops. Strangely enough, a rumour had recently been circulated to the effect that a rising among the prisoners was planned for the 10th of the Siamese month, which would have been the 25th inst.; but little attention was paid to the report. It appears that the convicts employed in the saw-wood and workshop of the gaol, seeing their opportunity while only one warder was at hand, rose at a preconcerted signal. The warder was rendered powerless, and then several of the men set fire to the place while others proceeded to break open the door with hatchets. In this they were immediately successful, as the door gave way easily, in spite of the strong locks and bolts with which it was provided. As there was no obstacle between this door and the high road, the convicts, to the number of twenty-three, were instantly at large—the awkward position of the saw-wood preventing their being fired on from above. The military guard of the prison promptly turned out, and fired with deadly effect on the escaping prisoners, who were seriously hampered by their chains. Seven of them were killed or mortally wounded, four others were so desperately wounded that they died shortly afterwards, seven more were removed to the gaol hospital, four were recaptured on the following day (Sunday), and one is still at large at the time of writing—this making up the complement of twenty-three who got out. Among those recaptured was the king order of the outbreak, and it is noteworthy that only one Chinese man was among those concerned in the rising. Several dramatic incidents marked the occasion. The warder, who was seized by the multitudes and held as a screen between them and the guard, was inadvertently shot by the latter in the region of the shoulder, the bullet afterwards pursuing its course and mortally wounding one of the prisoners. One man was shot in endeavouring to swim the canal. Another, on being taken, made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

Meanwhile, the workshop had been fired in the most determined manner, and the smoke of the conflagration could be seen for miles, and in spite of the efforts made under the superintendence of the Governor, this wing of the prison was completely gutted. The amount of damage done was considerable, as the workshop contained a large quantity of valuable teak-wood, etc. In addition, the laundry and clothes-making section is included in this area, and our representatives noticed the skeletons of half a dozen sewing machines which had been destroyed in the flames.

The Foreign Minister, the Minister for Local Government, Prince Nazadib, and several other dignitaries arrived at the Gaol shortly after the outbreak, and remained for a considerable time. Drs. Hays and Macfarland were quickly in attendance on the wounded, both gentlemen working unceasingly. It was understood that one of the very badly wounded inmates would have been amputated on Sunday, but it was ultimately decided not to perform the operation, the choice being humbly left to the injured man himself, whose life, we may add, is desperate. The dead and wounded prisoners whom we saw appeared to be in fine healthy condition, a tribute to the excellence and sufficiency of the prison ration. One incident of the mutiny which among others has been misrepresented, is the panic caused among the peaceful prisoners by the tumult—the real fact being that a number of them in the main square being taken for the dissatisfied or the part of the convicts with the condition of the service—*i.e.*, when they are committed to prison on the duration of their sentence is not communicated to them, so that they naturally object to not knowing whether they are incarcerated for one or for twenty years. In contrast to this, each man is made an allowance of five cents per diem. Surely if the amount of this allowance were reduced and the afore-mentioned hard conditions ameliorated, it would be a step towards a slight lightening, and one more in accordance with advanced notions of law? Another somewhat serious item connected with the outbreak is the means whereby the convicts obtained the hatchets with which they burst open the door, as also the weapon wherewith one of them attempted self-destruction. It may be added that the Sikh guards at the prison were removed on the 1st of April, so that advantage may have been taken of their absence.

The New Gaol near Patoo Sam Poo was opened for the reception of prisoners in May, 1891, since which date it has been the scene of no less than three outbreaks, of which the one above-described is undoubtedly the most serious to extent and possible consequences. The first occasion was on December 4th, 1891, when five of the prisoners paid with their lives the penalty of their attempt, and the second was May 2nd of last year, when two were killed. Considering all the circumstances of the recent *insulte*, together with its obvious premeditation, the gaol authorities deserve every credit for the promptitude of the measures taken to suppress the outbreak and recapture the escaped convicts.—*Bangkok Times*.

FOCHOW NOTES.

Fochow, April 26th.

The price of kerosene oil has been lowered this week ten cents per ton.

Again we have to report failures amongst the sales in the piece-goods trade, two more having occurred this week with liabilities of \$30,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

One of the two prisoners who recently escaped from the City gaol, and for whose arrest gradually increased rewards have been offered, was captured the other day, and will undergo severe punishment.

A false report having gained currency amongst the natives that the Treasury had been introducing counterfeit silver coins in payments they had to make, the Treasurer, for his own protection, now insists on having a written voucher from all parties receiving money, to the effect that the dollars are all genuine.

We recorded last week the arrival of large quantities of rice from the Northern ports and Corea. Of these, 10,000 piculs have been stored in the Government granaries. The cost is said to be little over 3000 cash a picul, from which it may be judged that the reserves of grain of low quality, or coarser rice.

A bare-faced robbery took place in a street near the "Long Bridge" the day before yesterday in broad daylight. A gang of three men attacked a respectable native who they knew to be carrying \$100, and not only took his dollars but most of his clothing. They began by gagging him, and then left him helpless.

A fight took place at the East gate of the city on Monday 1st between some coolies carrying baskets and the city officers, the latter insisting on seeing the coolies of the baskets, who the carriers objected to. The *Wing* officers got the worst of it, one of them very much so, receiving a severe blow on the head from a heavy bamboo

which nearly killed him. One of the coolies has since been identified, and having been handed over to the authorities is now lying in prison awaiting his trial.

A few days ago a Ningpo junk, laden with general cargo, was captured by pirates while on her voyage to this port. All the cargo was looted, but the junk with her captain and crew were allowed to go free. On her arrival here the case was reported to the authorities and eight war junks were immediately sent out in quest of the pirates. The *Victory* has also warned the mandarins whose duty it is to watch the coast to be more careful in future, as the next reported occurrence of a similar nature will assuredly lead to their being dismissed from their posts.—*Echo*.

SIAM NEWS.

Bangkok, 25th April, 1893.

There was great consternation the other evening in Samprang. It appears that a rocket fired in the neighbourhood of the German Club was thought to be the French gunboat *Zuñiga* discharging her guns, preparatory to bombarding the city. It was some time before the excitement and terror subsided.

The monastery of the Italian Consular Court will be relieved shortly by the hearing of a libel action which has been filed by Mr. Allegri, C.E., President of the Circolo Italiana, against C. Pentimalli. The basis of the libel is said to be the publication of a defamatory letter by the defendant. Damages are laid at 500 Ticals.

On Saturday evening about 9 p.m. an altercation was going on between two Chinamen in front of a Chinese theatre in Krok Mo Mon, when one of them stabbed the other in the left breast, killing him instantly. There were present at least 100 persons, but not one attempted to arrest the murderer, who made his escape.

Many of the country people are afraid that there will be only women left in the fields to attend to planting, the men being required for war service. Consequently they fear that there will only be a half crop in many places next year for want of labour. This is the reason advanced by a correspondent for the people now holding back their paddy.

It has been asserted that the French will hesitate to push their legions along the Mekong during the rainy season for fear of fever and dysentery amongst the troops. But from June to September is the time generally chosen for ascending the Mekong, and fever or no fever, the high water at that period would be availed of to push forward French troops. We trust, however, that there will be no need for any such measures.

On Thursday last the second and third engines of the steamer *Lady Isang*, now in port, presented themselves at the British Consulate and complained of the provisions served out to them. Mr. French thereupon directed Mr. Lamberton to proceed on board and bring up some samples of the food which was served out to the crew. The samples were accordingly produced before Mr. French, who remarked that he could not well see how the complainants could be dissatisfied with their meals, and, as there was no just ground for complaint, the grumblers were mulcted in the sum of 3 Ticals with which to defray the cost of the gharry hire.

We have to congratulate Captain VII on his appointment to the post of Harbour Master at Bangkok. The post is a difficult and delicate one, and it is no wonder that the man who has succeeded in every respect as a resident—Captain Irah. There is much room for improvement in the port of Bangkok, and if Captain VII is given a free hand we have no doubt but that he will do his best to carry out many a pressing reform, and earn the gratitude of all interested in marine affairs at this port. We shall take an early opportunity of calling attention to a few of these reforms, and in the meantime with the new Harbour Master every success in his new post.

Happy the lucky shareholders who hold shares in the Paknam line. Despite the gloomy forebodings of many, the line is paying enormously at the present moment, and splendid dividends are floating before the view of delighted shareholders. There is a new born eagerness to hold on to Paknam script which is highly suggestive of its worth, and a desire amongst the knowing ones to buy up shares which speaks volumes for the future dividends. It may be remembered that the cost per mile of the construction of the Paknam line was only 24,000 Ticals, and that 4 per cent, on this amount is quite ample for the up-keep of the line. It will also be seen that 100 Ticals per day of receipts would be sufficient for this purpose. But we jump from 100 Ticals as expected daily receipts suddenly to 240 Ticals as the minimum daily earnings since the line opened, and on Sunday the total receipts for the day amounted to Ticals 620! From this we gather that our average of 200 Ticals per day was far below the actual receipts, and that 25 to 30 per cent is more likely to prove the reward of the shareholders than the 4 per cent expected. It is no wonder then that the shares in the line are selling at a premium, and that those who hold paper in the line hold tight and refuse to sell, and with 30 per cent coming in the near future the prospect is a pleasing and highly gratifying one.—*Siam Free Press*.

Bangkok, 26th April, 1893.

A rumour reaches us to the effect that a revolt has taken place in Cambodia, in which two French residents have lost their lives—one at Purnat, the other at a town or village in the neighbourhood of the Great Lake. This rising is said to have been the result of over-taxation.

Mr. Smyth, of the Mining Department, was on the spot, at Luang Phrabang, where the themler, preparatory to a further downward of rain falling continuously for 16 hours, registered 32 deg. F. at sunset. Health is reported as fairly good although several of the party were down with fever, a result most likely of the hard fare. The territory already traversed has proved extremely interesting from a geological point of view. The party expected to leave Luang Phrabang on 1st instant and reach Khorat, via the Mekong and Nong Khai, about the middle of May, coming on to Bangkok early in June.

Mr. Sheriff is still in hospital where H. R. H. the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Rold-Jacquemyns, Na Rong Bamrong, and several other officials have visited him. Orders have been issued to Puya Swat, the proprietor of the mill where the Inspector was attacked, that the assassins, together with the murderers whom they have harboured and assisted to escape, shall be arrested and handed over to justice. The suspected Chinese, however, are said to have fled to Siam, leaving the mill premises deserted. The Local Government authorities have very considerably ordered that all expenses incurred by Chief Inspector Sheriff and his men during their stay in hospital shall be defrayed by the Department.—*Bangkok Times*.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Joseph Chamberlain's wealth is derived from a wood-burning factory.

The new station for athletes in France is growing at a rapid rate.

An effort is being made to establish a new Monte Carlo in Europe.

A laundry in England, owned by women and employing females, earned £1500 last year.

The population of Ireland in 1891, according to revised returns recently issued, was 4,681,248. It is said that the German Telephonic Department intends to connect Berlin and London by telephons.

Mrs. Nawauro (Mary Anderson) who is living at Tunbridge Wells, is reported to be writing her reminiscences.

The price of bread in France at present is actually less than before the corn import duties were increased.

A copy of the first edition of "Tom Jones," uncut and in its original boards, has been sold in London for £69.

According to a recent report 267 strikes, affecting 108,000 workmen, occurred in France during the past year.

Since Roland Bonaparte proposes travelling through the United States this year with the object of study and research.

It is a fact of curious interest that the French Emperor sent the Pope more "Peter's pence"—\$450,000—than any other nation.

It costs about \$140 to have a ton of goods transported by carrier from Matzdi to the Pool in Africa, a distance of 230 miles.

A clever or is being built in the House of Commons, so that women need not climb eight flights of stairs to the ladies' gallery.

An estimate based on official figures places the receipts of Paris theatres last year at 22,000,000 francs more than the receipts of 1891.

Prince Ugo Boncompagni, a high Roman noble, and formerly Clerical member of the Roman Municipal Council, is about to enter a monastery.

The movement for using music instead of medicine in many complaints, especially in nervous cases, is rapidly gaining strength in London.

The inventory of Victor Hugo's manuscripts has occupied his literary executors eighteen months, and they have 400,000 papers and notes to deal with.

London accounts represent Oscar Wilde with short hair, a round figure, and 2000 sunflower effects—simply a swell of the pronounced Pica-dilly type.

The Russian Government has suspended the colour of silver rubles on private account, for the reason that the silver ruble is now cheaper than paper.

The population of Jerusalem is under fifty thousand—the best reports say about forty-seven thousand, with 20,000 Mohammedans and Christians.

France had in operation on December 31 1892, 35,385 kilometres of railway lines, an increase of 774 kilometres over the mileage at the end of 1891.

The widow of Dr. Schlemann has decided to present to the United States National Museum a portion of the relics unearthed at Troy by her late husband.

For the first time in the history of Belgium, it is said, the principle of a monetary compensation for breach of promise of marriage has just been established.

Monaco is reported as planning to hold a universal exposition next year. Monaco has a territory of eight square miles and a standing army of 1250 men.

A company has just been formed in England for contracting to supply electric light, derived from the dust refuse of towns, treated by a newly discovered method.

In London the arrests for drunkenness are at the rate of one for every 275 inhabitants; in Birmingham, one for 153; in Manchester, one for 71, and in Liverpool, one for 50.

Railway extensions are to be built in upper and lower Egypt to a cost of about £1,500,000. The existing line from Ghizeh to Keneh will be extended and a narrow-gauge railway built to Luxor.

The musicians at the Paris Opera struck recently and declined to play *Die Walküre*. They alleged weakness as an excuse, but it is assumed a "patriotic" aversion to German opera made them shirk.

There have been over 500 patents taken out for dealing with the disposal of sewage since the passing of the Rivers Pollution Act of Parliament in 1876, and not one of them has been a commercial success.

In the Belgian Senate, duelling has been introduced as a penalty for providing for heavy fines and imprisonment for both principals and witnesses in "affairs of honor."

The King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the Manufactures, Agricultural and Forestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborately carved woods.

One of the presents to be given to the King and Queen of Denmark on the occasion of their golden wedding on May 2nd is a crown of gold, the gift of over 100,000 school children in Denmark, who have each contributed a penny.

The negotiations between the Duke of Cambridge and the Prussian Government with regard to the Guelph fund are now concluded. The Duke is to receive the whole of the Guelph Museum at Hanover, including the valuable library.

There arrived at Southampton, recently, an African native chieftain, representing seven tribes from the interior of Africa, which is on its way to Chicago. The chieftain will come to the Pacific Coast and afterwards visit Australia and England, returning home in about two years.

Recent additions to the British Navy have rendered necessary a large increase in the number of men required. In 1890-91 there were 68,800 men on the fleet list. In 1891-92 the number was 71,000, the present year 74,000, and for the coming financial year provision is asked for 76,700.

A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to spin ordinary wool pulp, or cellulose, into yarn, from which all sorts of textile fabrics can be made. The ordinary wool, containing its durability, appearance and fastness of color the best cotton goods. If his scheme is practicable, it will revolutionize the textile industry.

A pretty story is told about Mrs. Christine Nilsson's recent gift of \$5,000 toward founding a hospital in France for the cure of diseases of the throat. In her poverty-stricken childhood, when only seven years old, the great singer was attacked with croup and was taken to the hospital where she was saved. The new hospital is her thanks-offering.

DOES TERROR KILL?

Anguish of mind has driven many to suicide, anguish of body none. This proves that the health of the mind is of far more consequence to our happiness than the health of the body, although both are deserving of much more attention than either receives. In protracted cases of disease it is the continual mental strain and worry that corrodes and finally undermines the whole system and destroys the vital spark. How many men apparently healthy to-day are lying in a cold grave a week hence. They are negligent of their health and think they can shake every attack off the effect of night follies.

The doctors had pronounced sentence of death on me. I am very grateful to Mrs. Muller for her letter. I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others cured of serious disease by the use of Clements Tonic; I have suffered terribly from liver and kidney disease. Two years ago my strength began rapidly to decline, I had dull headache, completely lost my appetite, and was almost blind—(failure of sight is a symptom of Bright's disease—Ed.). I had tiger claw cramps in the calves of my legs, and severe rheumatic pains, followed by diarrhoea, strength continued to fall, accompanied by extreme pallor of the face, puffed under the eyes and persistent swellings of legs, knees and ankles, and my whole body was swollen to a wonderful size; sharp shooting pains pierced the heart and frequently chilled and fever would attack me. The swelling was so bad that I was afraid to even drink a glass of water. I consulted a doctor, and he examined my water, and he said it was a bad case of liver disease, and also Bright's disease of the kidneys; he prescribed medicine and liniments with mustard baths. I said, "Doctor, if you will cure me, I will pay you what you like." He replied, "I took a good many bottles of your tonic." I said, "That is very hard." "I never like to take a man's money," said he, "without telling him the truth, and I will come to you at any hour of the night you may send for me." He thought I should soon die, I gave him a fair trial but the swelling of my body increased so much that I had to remain in bed; the pain increased and extended all down the side, and my eyesight was now almost completely gone. I consulted another eminent medical man, after sounding me and testing my urine, he said I had Bright's disease. I asked if he could cure me, he said he would do his best, and if I did so and he had but little more effect than water. Two friends of mine called my attention to Mrs. Muller's letter in the paper who had been cured of the same disease by Clements Tonic. I procured a supply, and taking it strictly in accordance with the directions, the swelling began to go down, I kept up the use of Clements Tonic, and now, thank God, I am cured, my strength has returned, my eyesight is as good as ever, I took a good many bottles, but that is nothing as it is cured now, and I cannot describe its value.—Yours truly, Thomas Irvine, Tatham; N.S.W. Sufferers must see that they get Clements Tonic only, as many swindlers are on the market. F. M. Clements, 212 A'Beckett-street, Melbourne.

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from Dr. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:

"I have been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for nearly two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th May, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of sky.
Whampoa	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Shanghai	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Yokohama	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Manila	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Amoy	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Swatow	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Hankow	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Shanghai	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Yokohama	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Manila	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Amoy	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Swatow	30.00	48	ENE	5	b
Hankow	30.00	48	ENE	5	b

Barometer falling. Clouds gentle—sea light. Weather—

—gentle and damp, with drizzle showers and fog in places.

—Barometer reduced to level of sea level, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

—Thermometer in shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

—Thermometer in sun in degrees Fahrenheit.

—Direction of air measured with anemometer being sea, or direction of the wind.

—Force of the wind in miles per hour, or direction of the wind.

—State of the sky, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sea, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the air, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the land, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the water, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sky, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sea, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the air, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the land, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the water, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sky, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sea, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the air, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the land, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the water, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sky, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the sea, in words, or in figures, or in words.

—State of the air, in words, or in figures, or in words.

For Sale.

LANSON'S CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE ET FILS
AS SUPPLIED TO THE "GUARDS."

THIS CHAMPAGNE was selected for the
CALENDARIAN BALL in Shanghai.
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.
13, Queen's Road,
Shanghai, 14th April 1893. [463]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTARA"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.
Length 75 feet.
Beam 17 feet.
Depth of hold 7 1/2 feet.
Registered Tonnage 75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying
capacity of the Montara has been increased to
about 120 tons dead weight.)
The Montara was built in Singapore, is most
solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-
wood frames, has recently been thoroughly
overhauled under experienced European superin-
tendence, and is now in excellent condition.
She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable
vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would
make a first-class lighter.
For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE
CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHUENG,"
AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

THE Engines of the Chop-chueng were
constructed by Messrs. Inglis & Co., of
Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted
Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type.
Cylinders 20 and 38" dia., with a stroke of 20".
The Crank Shaft is 6 1/2" dia., at the Crank pin
and 7 1/2" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston
Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3 1/2" dia. The Piston
and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Air Pump
14 1/2" dia. by 13 stroke. Single Acting Circulating
Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting
Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13"
stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and
are in thoroughly good order.
The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular
type, with three Furnaces and vertical Domes on
top. Its dia. is 24" by 5 1/2" long, external
measurements. Furnaces 25" dia. Domes
44" dia. by 4 1/2" high. Tubes, 1 1/2" in number by
3 1/2" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having
recently undergone considerable repairs, and
would last in active service for over five years.
The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on
application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen
Docks.

For further particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1893. [50]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 15.—Aberdeen Dock.
- 16.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.
- 17.—Aberdeen Police Station.
- 18.—Aberdeen Memorial Hospital.
- 19.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.
- 20.—Do. Do. East Point.
- 21.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
- 22.—Bay View Hotel.
- 23.—Blackhead & Co., Praya Central.
- 24.—Blackhead, F., Magazine Gap.
- 25.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.
- 26.—Do. Do. Refinery Office.
- 27.—Do. Do. Refinery, Quarry Bay.
- 28.—Do. Do. Residence, Peak.
- 29.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Ltd.
- 30.—Cantile, Dr. J., Mount Kellet.
- 31.—Central Police Station.
- 32.—China Mail.
- 33.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.
- 34.—Do. Do. Daily Press.
- 35.—Dakin, Crutchank & Co., Ltd.
- 36.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.
- 37.—Douglas Laffair & Co.
- 38.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 39.—Gas Company, Ltd., West Point.
- 40.—Do. Do. East Point.
- 41.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
- 42.—Government Civil Hospital.
- 43.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.
- 44.—Do. Do. Residence.
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- 98.—Do. Do. Residence.
- 99.—Do. Do. Residence.
- 100.—Do. Do. Residence.

Entertainments.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.


THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the
centre of the Settlement, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with
the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites
and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated
by a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.
The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.
An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.
N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE, WATERPROOF BOOTS.
RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.
CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [53]

FOLLET'S SYRUP



suppresses
the pain of insomnia caused
by: Neuritis, Gout, Migraine, Asthma,
Cough, Fatigue of the Brain, Nervous
irritation, Mental prostration, the heat
of climate, etc. Follet's Syrup pro-
cures a deep sleep analogous to the
normal sleep; its employment does not
expose to any of the inconveniences of
opium or morphia.
It is the best form for the administra-
tion of Chloral; its preservation is per-
fect and, thus prescribed, it does not irri-
(Formulary of professor Boissacq.)

Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by
the Firm of J. Follet, 10, rue Jacob, Paris, who obtained the highest recompense, gold medal,
at the international exhibitions of Sydney, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

ORIZA-POWDER
Rice Flower
MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME
L. LEGRAND'S
ORIZA PERFUMERY
Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL
11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris
TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
now open and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SUMMER RATES.
One person, per day, \$ 4.00
One person, per week, 25.00
One person, one month, 70.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
day, 7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
week, 45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
month, 120.00
For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [525]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River, Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors. The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Room, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table, D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in the
highest hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.
A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.
JOHN C. FOSTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [527]

HUENSTEIN'S HOTEL.
A.M.O.Y.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL, is
situated on the beach at KULANGSOO
and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.
AN EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and
WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS are
of the very best quality.
Terms Moderate.
R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.
Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [528]

THE STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HOTEL OF THE EAST FOR
WESTENDERS.

BEST LIQUORS procurable in the Market.
Good ACCOMMODATION and GIL-
LITY. Come and see how we have improved
the old "STAG."

WILLIAM WATERS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1893. [529]

THE WESTERN HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR MEN OF THE
MERCANTILE MARINE.
The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMO-
DATION.
They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.
BEN FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [530]

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE,
via NERIMOTO.

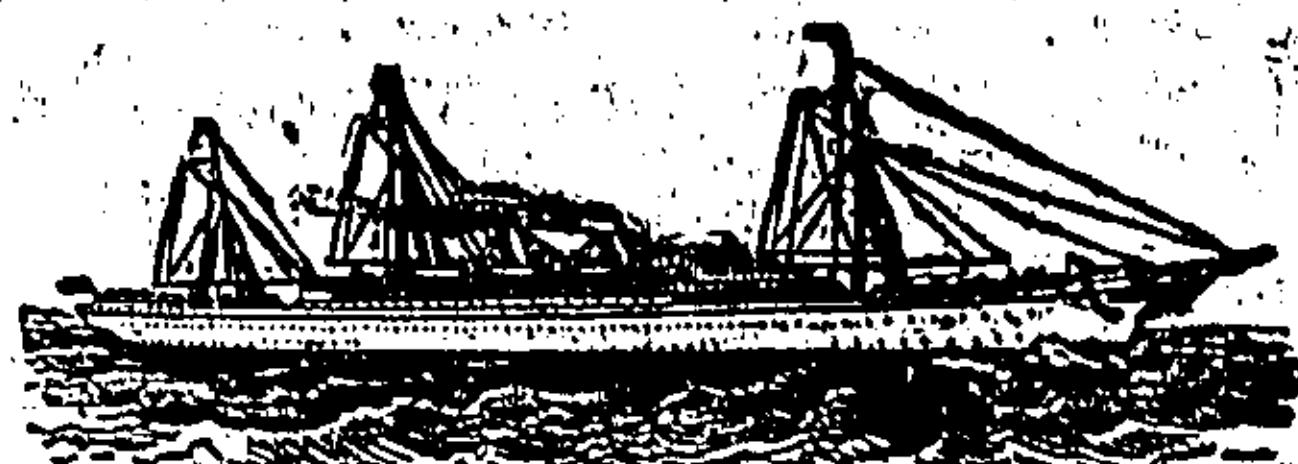
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.
LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and
WATERS, are highly recommended by
the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism,
Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.
For terms and particulars, apply to
Miss A. HUGHES,
Manager.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893.



1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 14th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and
call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.
The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-
Continental Route.
Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also
through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers
choices of Atlantic Line.
RETURN TICKETS.—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue
to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or
Japan.
The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the
Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change.
The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotel on this Route are owned by the Company and their
appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.
The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated
by Steam during the Winter Season.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1893. [5]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokohama and
Honolulu) Tuesday, 9th May.
Belge (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokohama and
Honolulu) Thursday, 8th June.
Oceano (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokohama and
Honolulu) Tuesday, 27th June.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONO-
LULU, on TUESDAY, the 9th May, at day-
light. Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained
upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan to
Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received as
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1893. [12]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS

COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF

ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [19]

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul Saturday May 27th.
Victoria Saturday June 17th.
Tacoma Tuesday July 18th.
Mogul Tuesday August 8th.
Victoria Tuesday August 29th.

THE Steamship

"MOGUL"

Captain sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY,
the 27th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C.,
and TACOMA, via INLAND SEA, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports, should be in quadruplicate, and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address
marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1893. [4]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1ST & 2ND FLOORS of No. 4,
Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of
China; Japan and Straits Limited.
Nos. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large
Furnished House at Magazine Gap.
No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL at present occu-
pied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.

NEW HOUSES IN RIFON TERRACE—Ben-
ham Road, near Breezy Point.
NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street,
and Station Street.
No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GODOWN, No. 14, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine
Gap. Very cheap—Rentals.

GROUND FLOOR No. 5, Shelley Street.
"THE WILDERNESS," Calne Road.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1893. [516]

TO LET.

A DETACHED 8 Roomed HOUSE on
Robinson Road with Garden.
A. B.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1893. [430]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ROOMS TO LET.

FROM and after 1st April, 1893, to monthly
tenants only, ROOMS in the old portion
of the HOTEL, facing Queen's Road and part
of Pedder Street.
Terms for a ROOM and BOARD \$70 to \$75
per month. Application to be made to the
MANAGER or to the Undersigned.
By Order,
R. LYALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [573]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished)
above the "KOWLOON CLUB," Kowloon,
with two BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.
Apply to
DORABJEE NOWROOJEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1893. [479]

Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS.
NAVY CONTRACTORS &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, Praya Central,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION for the
BOTTOMS OF IRON AND STEEL SHIPS.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the
insides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT-DAIMLER.
DAIMLER-INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.
TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE
ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS
to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS
MACHINERY AND TOOLS
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN
COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to
Steamers at lowest market rates.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1892. [100]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-
SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.